

DAILY REPORT

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USSR CRITICIZES U.S. FOR CONTINUING NUCLEAR TESTS

OW200316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 9 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. test of a nuclear device in Nevada on August 17 clearly showed the Reagan administration's desire for military superiority over the Soviet Union, the state-run news agency TASS said today.

It was the first U.S. nuclear test since the Soviet Union began to halt unilaterally all nuclear explosions on August 6 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the World War II atomic bombing of the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

Tests, TASS said, are a catalyst of the arms race and their continuation is incompatible with a course of normalizing the world military-political situation.

"Having run out of its scarce stock of poor 'arguments' intended to justify the U.S. refusal to follow the Soviet example and halt nuclear explosions, the Reagan administration graphically demonstrated in practice at the Nevada range the worth of its avowed intention to make nuclear weapons 'impotent and outdated'," TASS noted.

"Washington's clumsy ploys, like an invitation to Soviet observers to monitor nuclear explosions, are a poor cover for the Reagan administration's course of carrying on the nuclear arms race and of testing and improving nuclear weapons in the illusory hope of achieving military superiority," TASS said.

The news agency again urged the United States to join the Soviet moratorium, which it described as a "simple and reliable measure leading to a tangible and realistic step on the road to removing the threat of nuclear war."

PRC OCEAN TRAWLERS OPERATE OFF AFRICAN COAST

OW191244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- China's first ocean-going fleet has begun fishing off the African coast this summer, according to the national fisheries corporation.

The 12 trawlers and an 800-ton storage ship caught more than 1,000 tons of fish by the end of June, the official said.

Fishing is carried out under agreements and contracts signed with three African countries and a region -- Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Spanish Las Palmas.

The first catch included hairtails, hardtails and genuine porgies, which are similar to those in the South China Sea, the official said. A large part of catch will be sold in domestic markets to relieve shortages.

An official document states that China produces only five kilograms of seafood per capital every years, while the world's average stands at 15 kilograms per person. Despite last spring's price hikes, supply still falls far short of demand.

In return for the fishing rights, China has agreed to help the host countries develop their shipbuilding industry and set up joint ventures and trade arrangements.

The official quoted Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang as saying economic aid and cooperation would be based on equality and mutual benefit for the purpose of common development at high efficiency.

The official revealed that China will send boats to Alaska under a fishing agreement signed recently between China and the United States during President Li Xiannian's visit to the U.S.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS REAGAN'S 'AUTUMN OFFENSIVE'

HK160917 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 85 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by reporter Zhang Yunwen: "Why Does Reagan Want to Launch an 'Autumn Offensive'?"]

[Text] On 5 August, soon after the U.S. Congress went into summer recess, President Reagan told reporters in the Oval Office: "We shall launch a large-scale autumn offensive." High on the President's agenda will be tax reform, a further reduction in the budget deficit, and the approval of a balanced budget amendment.

The better part of the first year of Reagan's second term has passed. Although Reagan looks optimistic and believes that 1985 will be a year of advance both at home and abroad, political analysts still hold that Reagan's second term of office has not begun smoothly. Public opinion called this a "stormy" summer, holding that the momentum leading to Reagan's landslide victory last year has started to weaken.

Reagan announced after his election victory that tax reform would be one of the top priorities in his second term. For the past 6 months and more, tax reform has been shelved by the long-standing dispute over the budget issue. People's impressions of the tax reform have dimmed and their interest in it has drastically abated.

At the critical moment in last year's election, when Reagan was sure of his victory, he indicated that he would rather win a few additional seats for the Republican Party in Congress at the expense of fewer votes for himself, would strive for a Congress that would cooperate with him in order to realize his "second American Revolution."

Over the past 6 months and more, however, Congress has not been so "cooperative" on a series of issues. Moreover, it is some prominent figures of the Republican Party in the Senate who have been quite energetic in setting themselves up against Reagan. A most outstanding example has been the conflict on the budget deficit reduction. On the social welfare issue, Reagan, along with the Democrats and some Republicans in the House of Representatives, is opposed to the Senate, controlled by the Republican Party. In an attempt to break the deadlock, the Senate Republicans have put forward the latest proposal, suggesting a deferred increase in social welfare expenditure, a tax on imported oil, and a postponement of income tax readjustment in accordance with inflation, but this has been rejected by the White House.

It has been revealed that Reagan has decided to keep to his promises made during the election campaign after detailed lobbying by the supply-side Republican representatives, headed by Jack F. Kemp. During the election campaign, he repeatedly declared that he would neither increase taxes nor touch social welfare. Therefore, both houses of the Congress cannot but reach a compromise budget plan that "nobody likes." According to an estimate by the Congressional Budget Office, the expenses that can be cut down are much less than Reagan has requested.

In the diplomatic field, although Congress has passed a bill to give aid to the Nicaraguan antigovernment forces, it has approved only nonmilitary aid and has barred the CIA from meddling in the matter. And Congress has approved the production of only 50 MX missiles, not the 100 missiles requested by the administration.

The emergency agricultural loan bill put forward by Senate Republicans last February has been rejected by the White House, while the Senate has rejected the Reagan administration's proposal to appoint Reynolds as deputy attorney general. In recent months, the Congress has repeatedly called for economic sanctions against South Africa, which, in truth, constituted a call for the administration to give up its policy of "constructive engagement." The voice for practicing trade protectionism is very strong in Congress. Particularly on trade policy toward Japan, Congress calls for tough measures, which has placed the White House in an awkward predicament.

The conflicts among the Republicans in both houses of Congress and between the Senate Republicans and the White House reflect the profound differences of opinion within the Republican Party on economic policy. These differences were fully revealed at the Republican National Convention last summer. An antagonistic tendency emerged at that time between the "new right wing," with Kemp as its representative, and the traditional conservative faction, with Howard Baker and Robert Dole as its representatives. The former held that deficits are not a terrible thing and that "a bright future depends on economic growth and a low tax rate." It resolutely opposed tax increases and reductions in social welfare. The latter, however, favored a reduction in the budget deficit, holding that huge budget deficits will entail no end of trouble in the future. Moreover, it stood for a reduction in nonmilitary expenditures, including social welfare.

This lack of coordination between Congress and the White House also reflects another important practical problem. In November 1986, 22 of the 53 Republican-held Senate seats will be up for election. With their terms of office due to expire in 15 months, these senators' actions cannot but be restricted by this reality. Therefore, some newspapers have commented that what Reagan is thinking of is how to go down in history, and what the Republican senators are thinking of is how to get reelected. Someone predicted a year ago that as soon as the presidential election was over, a struggle would start among Baker, Dole, and Kemp in the Republican Party for the presidency in 1988. It now seems that this was not an overstatement.

The year 1985 has been called a "window of opportunity" for Reagan. Congress will be in session again after the American Labor Day on 2 September. To take advantage of this "window of opportunity" and to attain the set objectives on his agenda, Reagan will launch his autumn offensive. However, due to the above-mentioned contradictions within the Republican Party, it will be quite difficult for him to make Congress act as he wishes.

SHEVARDNADZE INVITED TO MEET REAGAN, SHULTZ

OW200302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has accepted an invitation by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to a meeting at the White House on September 27 when he attends the United Nations General Assembly in New York, the White House announced today.

The meeting, to be participated by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and national security adviser Robert McFarlane, "will review all areas of our relations and will help prepare for the President's meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in November," White House spokesman Larry Speakes said.

He disclosed that Shultz will meet with Shevardnadze at the United Nations before the meeting at the White House.

Responding to the Soviet statement this morning which proposed for an international conference on militarization of outer space, Speakes said the United States remained committed to the goals set forth in a January agreement with the Soviet Union and "will continue to seek to engage the Soviets in serious negotiations in Geneva."

"If the Soviet Union has serious proposals to make, they should do it in the form that both sides have established and agreed to in Geneva," he stressed.

But he declined to comment on whether the new Soviet proposal is serious, saying that "time will tell on that."

Speakes also disclosed that there could be a meeting between President Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to discuss arms control before the U.S.-Soviet summit on November 19-20.

GIBBONS TELLS THAI JENKINS BILL ASSURED PASSAGE

OW192019 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 19 Aug 85

["U.S. Congressional Delegation Sticks To Jenkins Bill" -- (by Yang Mu) -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Sam Gibbons, leader of the visiting U.S. congressional delegation, told a press conference here this evening that the U.S. Congress would approve the controversial Jenkins textile bill despite the grievances and opposition voiced by Thailand and many other countries concerned.

This seemed to be the U.S. delegation's final reply to the complaints about the bill by Thailand and other ASEAN states. Thailand requested the U.S. Congress not to pass the bill or grant preferential treatment to it and its partners in ASEAN after the legislation of the bill. But the U.S. delegation showed no flexibility in this aspect.

The proposed Jenkins bill, named after its leading promoter Congressman Jenkins, represents an attempt on the part of some people in the United States to protect and revitalize the U.S. textile industry. The promoters claimed that since the ever increasing import of textiles and apparel has far exceeded the growth of domestic consumption, the United States must take measures to limit the textile import quotas and issue import licences to some foreign countries excluding Canada, Mexico, the EEC and CBI members.

The bill is expected to be passed by the U.S. Congress next month and will be brought into effect as a law soon after. Textiles are one of Thailand's main foreign currency earners. Of its total textile exports about 40 percent goes to the United States. So the Jenkins bill aroused nation-wide protest from the Thai textile sector as well the public opinion.

The Thai Cabinet has paid special attention to the reaction of the U.S. Congress and government. After the arrival of the U.S. congressional delegation in Bangkok, Thai high officials entered into consultations with the U.S. congressmen. The talks culminated in today's Thai-U.S. seminar opened by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Sitthi said: "Thailand is a front-line state, shouldering willingly and with a good moral conscience some world problems." He hoped that the delegation would play a constructive role in U.S. trade with Thailand.

The Thai delegation led by Deputy Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya denounced the U.S. bill as discriminating and destructive to free trade and hand an aide memoire to the visiting U.S. congressmen. The Thai officials pointed out that the Jenkins bill will do a big harm to Thailand. One immediate effect is that the country will lose about 5,000 million baht (185 million U.S. dollars) in foreign exchange this year, a number of textile companies will close down and the life of over 100,000 people will be directly affected.

In face of the inevitable passage of the Jenkins bill, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun urged Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning to get on the "hot line" to U.S. President Reagan to ensure a presidential veto against this protectionist bill.

The U.S. congressional delegation, overloaded with protest and dissatisfaction of the Thai people and officials, will conclude its three-day visit here and proceed to Hong Kong tomorrow.

WAN LI DISCUSSES CITY PLANNING WITH SCHOLARS

OW191655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li today exchanged views on Beijing's city planning and the protection of ancient buildings with five scholars from Cornell University of the United States.

Wan Li said the biggest problem in Beijing's construction was the large number of factories added in the past few decades that cause environmental pollution. Apart from controlling the city's population, he said, the city should restrict the construction of such industries in the urban area.

Among the five visitors was Professor Edmond Bacon who lived in Beijing 50 years ago. They arrived here on August 12. In the past few days they have had academic exchanges on city construction and ancient building protection with their colleagues of Beijing University.

YANG SHANGKUN MEETS FORMER JAPAN MILITARY CHIEF

OW191451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) — Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, met with Hirotomi Kurisu, former chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese Self-Defence Force, and his wife here this afternoon.

They talked about China's decision to cut one million troops and discussed international issues of common interest. Later Yang Shangkun gave a dinner for the visitors. Mr and Mrs Kurisu arrived here on August 15 as the guests of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON ANTI-JAPANESE WAR OPENS

OW191917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- A national seminar which opened here today affirmed the role of the Kuomintang (KMT) in the anti-Japanese war (1937-1945).

In his opening speech at the seminar to commemorate the 40th anniversary of victory in China's war against Japanese aggression, Liao Gailong, deputy director of the Communist Party History Research Center, said that the KMT had made a contribution to the realization of national unity for resistance.

The Communist Party of China, Liao said, was the force at the core in arousing the nation and promoting national unity in the war.

He added that the KMT government and its Army took part in the anti-Japanese struggle in which many soldiers showed courage. But the KMT participation was limited in that its leaders were extremely afraid of and opposed to the mobilization of the masses.

The Armed Forces led by the Communist Party, on the other hand, were integrated with the masses. They organized the people and encouraged them to join their ranks and support the war.

At the same time they adopted policies to promote democracy and improve the living conditions of the people in the anti-Japanese base areas. As a result, the people's revolutionary forces grew. In fact, he said, after 1939, the liberated areas where the battle was led by the Communist Party began to bear the main burden of the national resistance.

One of the 300 papers presented at the seminar gave a more detailed analysis of the KMT role. The paper, written by a scholar from the artillery academy, said that the resistance by the KMT troops during the first stage of the war (July 1937-October 1938) had a "political significance that could not be ignored."

Although the KMT resistance during the period was carried out without mass mobilization, the paper said, it was a progressive act on the part of the KMT government which then represented the whole nation, to change its stand from non-resistance to resistance.

Without this change, it would have been impossible to build a national anti-Japanese united front based on national unity.

After that period, the KMT authorities turned to passively resisting the Japanese and actively attacking the Communist Party, the paper said.

The seminar is sponsored by the National Society on CPC History, the Party School of the CPC Central Committee and the CPC History Research Center. Over 600 scholars from all over the country are attending.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

SEMINAR ON POSTWAR JAPAN CLOSES IN SHENYANG

OW181336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Shenyang, August 18 (XINHUA) -- An international seminar on post-war Japan closed here today.

The seminar, sponsored by the Japan Research Institute of Liaoning University, opened on August 15 and was attended by experts from Japanese colleges, a Hong Kong University and representatives from four Chinese societies of Japanese studies and three specialized journals.

Ran Hongzhang, director of the Japan Research Institute at Liaoning University, said about 70 institutes and research units in China are devoted to studies of Japanese economy, history, literature, politics and other aspects. A "comprehensive history of Japan" is being compiled by Liaoning University in collaboration with Nankai University.

Japanese delegates said they were impressed by the scope and depth of the studies in China.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE EXPERT ON DESERT AREAS

OW191658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with Dr Seiei Toyama, professor emeritus of the sand dune research station of Tottori University of Japan, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Dr. Toyama has visited China on several occasions over the past two years in order to engage in sand-control experiments. He also raised 3 million yen to purchase various kinds of farm tools and presented them to the Lanzhou Desert Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The professor arrived here on August 4 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. During his stay in China he attended a forum held in Urumqi, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, on the development of the natural resources of arid areas.

FRG RESEARCH MINISTER TO VISIT 22-29 AUG

OW170710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn, August 16 (XINHUA) — Federal German Minister of Research and Technology Heinz Riesenhuber will visit China on August 22 to 29, a spokesman of the German ministry announced here today at a press conference.

The minister will meet officials of the Chinese State Science and Technology Commission and other ministries. He is also expected to be received by Vice-Premier Li Peng.

The spokesman, Werner Gries, said that Riesenhuber's China trip is aimed at reviewing the cooperation between the two countries and exploring the possibilities of further cooperation. He pointed out that the talks will be centered on sophisticated technology including nuclear energy and satellites, as well as research of non-nuclear energy and the exploitation and processing of raw materials.

According to a statement released today by the Ministry of Research and Technology, the technical and scientific cooperation between Federal Germany and China has been greatly expanded since the two governments signed an agreement on science and technology in 1978. There have been 35 projects established between the two countries to date.

The Federal German minister will visit Japan from August 19 to 21 before heading for China.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS FRG HOTELIER ON JOINT VENTURE

OW191214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Guangzhou, August 19 (XINHUA) — Sincere cooperation, a good location and natural advantages have helped a Guangzhou-Hong Kong joint venture hotel achieve success, according to its German general manager.

Joachim E. Burger from the Federal Germany told XINHUA today that construction of the Guangzhou China Hotel started in 1981 when international trade and other economic activities had increased rapidly in China as a result of its opening policy.

Completed in June last year, the 18-storey hotel is near the railway station and the site of Guangzhou commodity fair in Guangzhou, close to Hong Kong and Macao, and a hub of entry and departure of overseas businessmen.

However, the most important factor for the hotel's success is that the Chinese and foreign sides sincerely cooperate and support each other, Burger stressed.

The 1,017-room deluxe hotel has kept to a 90 percent room occupancy rate since its opening last year. It has Chinese and Western style restaurants, snack bars, an indoor swimming pool, ball courts, shops and a conference hall.

All of the 3,000 employees, including administrative persons from both Hong Kong and Guangzhou, attendants, cooks and taxi drivers in the hotel, have worked hard to keep all facilities in good order, according to the 42-year-old general manager who has been a hotelier for 22 years.

Local officials said that Burger and the two deputy general managers, both Communist Party members, showed trust in each other and cooperated well.

Though they sometimes come across differences, the doubts and contradictions have been solved through mutual understanding and timely exchange of thinking, according to Burger.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

At first, Burger worried the influence of the organizations of the Communist Party, Communist Youth League and Trade Union. After a year's practice, the German businessman said to his Hong Kong colleagues that this was an unnecessary worry.

For example, he said, after he wrote a letter to the trade union about the poor work attitude of some new employees, all of the party and youth league members and the trade union members took the lead to ensure a polite and hospitable attitude toward the guests.

The first year saw a turnover of 120 million yuan, including 40 million yuan in profits. It handed over nine million yuan of taxes and paid back eight million yuan on the principal and 12 million yuan in interest to the Hong Kong side.

He estimated the hotel will pay off the investment and interest in six years.

ZHOU GUCHENG MEETS FRG WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW181254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 18 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today met a women's delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Irngard Blattel, chairman of the FRG Women's Federation.

The delegation arrived here on August 14 at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF TANZANIAN NYERERE'S VISIT

Beijing Welcome

OW191158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 19 Aug 85

["Beijing Red-Carpet Welcome for Tanzanian President" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere was officially welcomed into Beijing with a 21-gun salute here this afternoon at a ceremony presided over by Chinese President Li Xiannian.

This is Nyerere's fifth visit to China since 1965.

President Li shook hands with President Nyerere and embraced him when the latter drove to the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People.

President Nyerere was also presented with a bouquet of flowers by a Chinese girl.

The two leaders stood on a platform as a military band rolled out the national anthems of Tanzania and China amid a 21-gun salvo.

Accompanied by Li, President Nyerere reviewed an honor guard made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

About three hundred people waved flowers and streamers and danced to greet the Tanzanian president.

Among those attending the ceremony were Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

High-ranking officials accompanying Nyerere on the visit were also present.

After the ceremony, Presidents Li and Nyerere entered the Great Hall of the People for a cordial chat. Nyerere later met Chinese officials Fang Yi, Chen Muhua and Huang Hua who had visited Tanzania.

Nyerere flew into Beijing this morning.

Li Xiannian Banquet Speech

OW192202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1716 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian's speech at the banquet in honor of Tanzanian President Nyerere:

Your Excellency, the respected President Nyerere; distinguished guests from Tanzania; friends, comrades: We are very happy this evening to be able to welcome and entertain His Excellency President Nyerere of the Republic of Tanzania, a familiar and respected old friend of the Chinese people. We are deeply touched by the fact that President Nyerere has traveled a great distance to pay a fifth visit to our country in order to promote our two countries' friendship and cooperation. On behalf of the Chinese Government, people, and Chinese leaders, and in my own name, allow me to express our warmest welcome to President Nyerere and all our other distinguished guests from Tanzania.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

President Nyerere is an exceptional leader of the Tanzanian people. Over the past several decades, the Tanzanian people have, under President Nyerere's leadership, made unyielding efforts and succeeded in freeing themselves from colonial rule and sabotage. They have won and safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty, consolidated national stability and unity, and achieved gratifying successes in their endeavor to build up the country and promote social progress.

President Nyerere is a noted political leader in Africa. His Excellency has always taken the accomplishment of the national liberation of the entire African Continent as the common historical responsibility of the people of Tanzania as well as other African countries, and has made outstanding contributions in this regard. President Nyerere has consistently dedicated himself to safeguarding and strengthening African unity, pointing out that Africa, on the basis of political emancipation, must emancipate itself economically. He has actively promoted South-South cooperation and regional cooperation, and advocated "the dismantling of the old economic system," and the establishment of a new international economic order.

It must be especially pointed out that when President Nyerere was the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, in order to combat the serious drought and economic problems plaguing Africa, in addition to appealing to the international community for food assistance, he also actively called on African countries to save themselves, combat drought, and develop agricultural production to fundamentally solve the problem of producing enough food for themselves. In international affairs, President Nyerere upholds the policy of independence and nonalignment, opposes the scrambling by the superpowers for spheres of influence, and demands overall and complete disarmament. Because of his active efforts in easing international tension and in safeguarding world peace, President Nyerere has won extensive acclaim from the international community.

Your Excellency the president, friends, comrades: The world today is beset with many problems. One of the most important and urgent ones is peace and development -- which is also a problem of worldwide concern. We all want peace, not war. Only given a peaceful international environment can we do a good job in building our countries. We urge the superpowers to negotiate seriously, earnestly carry out disarmament, and create the necessary conditions for a universal nuclear disarmament among all nuclear countries. Today the ability to deter war is growing, and we believe that world peace can be preserved.

Today, African countries have entered an historical stage in which developing social productive forces, rejuvenating their economies, and improving the living standards of their populations are the main tasks. Economic development and the people's prosperity are reliable guarantees for maintaining national stability and consolidating national independence, and they are important factors for strengthening and safeguarding the forces of peace. We are happy to see that, over the past several years, many African countries have made their pursuit of economic growth and prosperity the highest priority of state life and have strategies compatible with their individual national conditions.

The 21st conference of OAU heads of government, which was held not long ago, fully displayed the determination of African countries to support one another, unite together, and cooperate to rejuvenate their economies in the face of "the dual challenge of development and survival." Prosperity in the African Continent is highly hopeful.

Recent developments in southern Africa have aroused the increasing concern of the international community. The South African authorities have flagrantly enforced a "state of emergency" and intensified their racist rule. South Africa has continued its illegal occupation of Namibia and propped up a so-called interim government there in an attempt to obstruct Namibia's independence. It has staged repeated intrusions and harassed its neighbors, disrupting the peace and stability of southern Africa. The South African authorities' recent statement on the so-called "reforms" is actually a trick and an attempt to deceive world public opinion, while, in reality, they are obstinately clinging to the policy of apartheid. The South African authorities' atrocities have given rise to strong resistance among the South African people and people of all southern African countries. The Chinese Government and people express their utmost indignation at the perverse acts of the South African authorities and firmly support the struggle of the South African people against racism, the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence, and the struggle of the people of other southern African countries to safeguard their national independence, state sovereignty and security. China fully supports the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations. The brutal rule of the South African authorities will come to no good end. African people will eventually prevail in their just struggle.

China and Tanzania enjoy a close and friendly relationship. Over the past 20 years and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, our two countries have entered into extensive and fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. We have always treated each other in sincerity, understanding, and trust, and have respected and supported each other. Sino-Tanzanian friendship and cooperation have stood the test of time and displayed strong vitality. I wish to make use of this opportunity to emphasize that the establishment and development of Sino-Tanzanian friendship cannot be separated from the name of Your Excellency. This is what we are thankful for and what we will always remember. We treasure our friendly relations and cooperation with Tanzania and are determined to work together with our Tanzanian friends to ensure that these relations will last from generation to generation and to promote them to an increasingly high level.

We wholeheartedly wish that Your Excellency's visit will be a complete success, and that your stay in China will be a happy one!

Finally I want to propose a toast: To the prosperity of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the happiness of its people; to the continual consolidation and development of Sino-Tanzanian friendship and cooperation; to the friendship of the two peoples from generation to generation; to the health of His Excellency President Nyerere; to the health of our other distinguished guests from Tanzania; and to the health of all friends and comrades here tonight!

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS RECEPTION BY GABON ENVOY

OW171314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Gabonese Ambassador to China Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya and Mrs Mbouya gave a reception here this evening to mark the independence day of Gabon.

Among those present were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and leading members of departments concerned.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Meet Wu Xueqian

OW190902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, met here today with a Canadian parliamentary delegation headed by Steven Paproski, deputy speaker of the House of Commons.

Wu said Chinese President Li Xiannian's recent visit to Canada promoted the good relations between China and Canada. He said he hoped the delegation's current visit will contribute to the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples.

Paproski said Canadians have much love for China and look forward to long-term trade and scientific and technological exchanges between the two nations.

The two sides also exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern as well as ways to further Sino-Canadian relations.

Meet Peng Zhen

OW191629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, said today that economic, trade and scientific cooperation between China and Canada has broad prospects.

He was meeting with a visiting Canadian parliamentary delegation headed by Steven Paproski, deputy speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

Peng Zhen described Canada as a friend of China and said that Sino-Canadian relations had developed smoothly in all respects.

Chairman Peng told the guests that China plans to quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural output value for 1980 by the end of this century. "Current development indicates that this goal is entirely feasible," he said.

Referring to China's policy of opening to the outside world, Peng Zhen said that on the basis of China's historic experience it meets a practical demand and will be pursued not only at present but in the future.

Peng Zhen said: "China has already solved the Hong Kong problem with Britain using the one state two systems method. We are also determined to solve the Taiwan problem using the same method, but with Taiwan our policies can have even more latitude. For example, after the peaceful reunification, no troops will be sent to Taiwan."

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and its Secretary-General Wang Hanbin.

Meet Li Xiannian

OW200800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA) -- People's desire for peace is a world trend, said Chinese President Li Xiannian here today while meeting a Canadian parliamentary delegation headed by Steven Paproski, deputy speaker of Canada's House of Commons.

He noted that developed countries and developing countries should make friends and people all over the world should be friends. He said he hoped that the United States and the Soviet Union would become friends too.

China and Canada are good friends, President Li said. There are great potentials for the two nations to supplement each other through bilateral trade, economic, and scientific and technological cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit, he added.

Li expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality he was accorded during his recent Canada trip and asked the delegation to convey his greetings to Canadian Governor-General M^{re}. Jeanne Sauve and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Paproski said the Canadians are deeply impressed with President Li's visit to Canada.

The Chinese people are Canadians' good friends and China is Canada's important trade partner, he said. He expressed the hope that trade and exchange in all fields between the two nations would increase as well as the contact between the two parliaments.

He said that the members of his delegation would do their best to promote the Sino-Canadian friendly relations.

Present at the meeting were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC), and H.S. Hay, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Canadian Embassy in Beijing.

The delegation is leaving Beijing later today to visit Hangzhou, Shanghai and other cities in southern China.

Yesterday evening, Paproski hosted a return dinner which was attended by Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

SHANGHAI STEEL WORKS HANDLES PROMOTIONS WELL

HK190925 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Zhang Shihong: "Promotion and Distribution of Bonuses Are Fair and Reasonable in Shanghai No 3 Steel Plant"]

[Text] In the study concerning party rectification, the CPC Committee on Shanghai No 3 steel works emphasized the party's tenets, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and be fair and reasonable in the process of promotion and distribution of bonuses. As a result, the masses were satisfied with their performance and the party's prestige among the masses has been enhanced.

The CPC Committee of the Shanghai No 3 steel works holds that in order to do a good job in distribution work, party members must adopt three correct viewpoints: 1) It is necessary to have a comprehensive and correct understanding of the principle of distribution according to work. We must not only differentiate one grade from another in distribution but must also be fair and reasonable. 2) Leading party-member cadres must take the lead in correctly handling the relations between duty, power, and interests. First of all, they must fulfill their duties, be cautious in exercising their power, and try not to seek personal privileges and abuse their power as far as personal interests are concerned. 3) All party members must make sure that they are acting in line with the criteria for party members, try to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, never be divorced from the masses, and never seek personal privileges.

Some party members had been thinking that "party membership is a disadvantage." To cope with this, the CPC Committee of the steel works launched a special discussion among all the party members in the steel works, teaching them that a party member's attitude toward the question of "party membership as a disadvantage" is a test of his party spirit. If a party member is preoccupied with his personal gains and losses, then he is not a real Communist Party member. As our country is economically underdeveloped at present, we cannot keep on seeking ease and comfort. Party members are bearing great responsibilities. To show the due qualities of a Communist Party member, one must not be afraid of "suffering losses" but be willing to "suffer losses." During the discussion, party members also studied letters sent by some staff members' children who were in the service on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier. After studying these letters describing the battle and daily life on the front, many party members talked about their ideals and compared their contributions with the fighters'. They said with feeling: While our fighters are defending the motherland on the frontline regardless of their personal safety, we, engaging in construction in a peaceful environment, have no right to haggle over personal gains and losses.

With their level of understanding enhanced, party members have shown a noble spirit in the process of promotion and distribution of bonuses. Plant director Zhang Shifang was underpaid and the CPC Committee decided to raise his salary by one grade during reclassification last year. But he resolutely turned down the salary increase. He said: "It will be more advantageous to the whole steel works in the process of promotion if my salary remains unchanged. The salaries of those cadres at the plant level who have withdrawn to the second line should be raised first." During reclassification this year, he refused promotion again. He accepted promotion only after the Metallurgical Bureau's CPC Committee made the decision concerned.

Many cadres at intermediate levels also took the initiative in returning to the steel works the bonuses for technological cooperation and "extra dividends" they had received. In this connection, the steel works CPC Committee laid down eight rules: 1) In reclassification each year, the percentage of increase in salaries for cadres should be kept strictly within the range set by the works' congress. 2) Bonuses issued to cadres at and above the intermediate level are subject to limitations. The total amount of all single-item bonuses gained by a workshop leading cadre in a month cannot exceed the average amount of production bonuses gained by a staff member in that month. 3) The issuance of bonuses for cadres at the plant level is subject of approval by the plant's leading group in charge of bonus distribution. If the plant fails to fulfill a major quota, the allowances for cadres at and above the intermediate level in that month will be withheld. In case of industrial accidents resulting in death, that month's allowances for the plant director, the plant CPC Committee secretary, the deputy director in charge of production, the deputy director in charge of administration, and all the cadres at and above the immediate level of the specific unit where the accident happened will be withheld.

The masses are satisfied with these measures. At present, there is still a narrow gap between the cadres and the workers regarding distribution. The exemplary role of party-member cadres has ensured the smooth implementation and success of education in ideals and discipline in the plant.

Commentator's Article

HK190927 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Leaders Have a Greater Need To Pay Attention to Style"]

[Text] Reclassification, promotion, and issuance of bonuses are the sensitive issues that enterprises are currently faced with. Every staff member is concerned about these issues. How the leading persons of enterprises are going to handle them has become the focus of attention. We have seen two typical cases regarding these issues.

A plant has promoted every leading cadre at the plant level by five grades or more on average over the past 2 years, and the bonuses they received amounted to more than 1,770 yuan per capita last year. Meanwhile, the cadres at the intermediate level, scientific and technological personnel, and other workers have been promoted by 1.5 grades on the average over the past 2 years, and their bonuses amounted to only 406 yuan per capita last year.

Another typical case is the Shijiazhuang paper mill. In only less than 1 year after he contracted for the management of the plant, director Ma Shengli enabled this paper mill, which used to survive on state subsidies, to make a profit of 1.4 million yuan. The workers' congress decided to promote him by two grades according to the masses' recommendation, but he refused promotion even by a grade and he accepted a bonus equal to the average bonus of the staff of the paper mill.

Which of the two plants' leaders enjoy higher prestige among the masses and has made greater contributions to the reform of their enterprises? Obviously the latter does because he has shown a noble style. A leader's prestige is not in direct proportion to his grade and pay. After enterprises are vested with greater decision-making power, plant directors and managers have the right to promote those staff members who have made special contributions and to distribute reward funds on their own.

Properly exercising this power is of great importance. It may help to give fuller play to the staff's initiative, press ahead with the reform, and improve enterprises' economic results. The key point is that leading cadres of enterprises must act without any selfish considerations but keep in line with the lofty spirit of "being the last to get rich."

Our party always encourages party members and party cadres to carry forward the communist style of being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, putting public interests ahead of personal interests, and putting others before oneself. Under the new circumstances, leading people are required to be still more honest in performing their official duties so as to ensure that the reform of the economic structure is developing more smoothly. Leading cadres at the plant level are the leaders of a plant. If they can manifest a noble style, they will have "personal influence" over the vast number of staff members and inspire the latter to plunge into the reform. Otherwise the enterprise reform can hardly succeed.

"We will not violate the law even if we promote ourselves by two more grades," some people say. They are pursuing the "doctrine of no breach of rules" in seeking personal interests. While seeking personal interests by making use of their power, they try to avoid violating party discipline and state law. As long as they do not go beyond what party discipline and state laws allow, they want to take as much advantage as they can. Perhaps they do not violate the law in doing so at present. However, what they are doing goes against the morality and style comparable to a Communist Party member, the party's tenet of wholeheartedly serving the people, and the requirements laid down in the party Constitution. What they are doing runs counter to the CPC Central Committee's guideline on the reform and will seriously damage the party's prestige among the masses. It will be very dangerous if they continue to do so.

"Are we going to practice egalitarianism again?" Absolutely not. Carrying forward the fine style is completely different from practicing egalitarianism. Promoting the communist style will never hamper but is favorable to the implementation of the socialist principle of distribution according to work. To be sure, if an enterprise is operated well, the masses will agree to raising the pay of the director, the CPC Committee secretary, and other plant leaders as a reward for their greater contributions. However, they absolutely should not make use of their power to get themselves promoted again and again and to raise their bonuses constantly. Our leading cadres should take a broad and long-term view in the reform. They should show less consideration for their personal interests but more concern for the collective welfare of the vast number of staff members and the improvement of production conditions, make sure that other staff members gain more benefits in the reform, and thus further kindle the masses' enthusiasm for production.

In the course of the reform of the economic structure, we can hardly draw up a full set of specific rules and regulations within a short time although we have already set our major goals. We have to constantly revise and improve the specific rules and regulations concerned in practice. This is also the case for the promotion system and the bonus distribution system. Our newspaper today presents the case of the Shanghai No 3 steel works, which has succeeded in pressing on with reform through party rectification. This plant has fostered a healthy party style, its cadres have upheld a fine style, it has done a good job in promotion and distribution of bonuses, and has set up the systems concerned. There is much in its experience that other plants can make use of. In order to make the distribution work an effective lever to bring the staff's initiative into play, leading people must always carry forward the communist style.

RENMIN RIBAO ON UNIFIED ACTION IN LEADING GROUPS

HK190753 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Gu Baohua: "Pay Attention to Giving Play to the Functions of Leading Groups as a Whole"]

[Text] Due to the needs of work, I looked into the conditions of certain leading groups not long ago. I always feel that in line with the requirements of modernization for leading groups, most of them have given full play to their superiority in regard to age factors, knowledge, and so forth. They are full of energy in work performance and relatively efficient. But certain problems also exist. Prominent among them are: The functions of certain new groups as a whole have not been brought into play in a sufficiently ideal manner. Their collective leading role has not been fully exercised. In some leading groups, as far as individual members are concerned, everyone is quite capable. But all of them have quite different views about work and they are not unified enough in action. Between them, there is no wall of misunderstanding or acts of discrimination, but the results of work are not good. In some other groups, the chief leaders are lacking in the ability to assume command. They do not have the ability to unite forces and fail to give the most effective play to the role of the group. Some comrades upon assuming office even throw their weight around everywhere, claiming that "what I say goes." As a result, after quite a short period of work, they develop strained relations with others. Organizational measures have to be taken to make new readjustments. From this, it can be seen that to strengthen the functions of leading groups as a whole and to make a point of giving full play to their collective leading role is a problem not to be overlooked in the current effort to strengthen the buildup of leading groups.

There are many reasons for failure to exercise the collective functions of certain new groups well enough. On the one hand, in reorganizing the personnel in various leading groups in recent years, we have paid relatively great attention to the individual requirements for each member and the composition regarding age, culture, and special training as a whole, and have neglected the role of functioning as a whole. With a group set up, with its membership complete, we have also neglected to impose demands on such a new group and to render help in regard to mutual cooperation and the development of its collective role. On the other hand, some new groups are also lacking in experience. They lack an understanding of how to develop the role of a leading group as a whole.

The difference between modern mass production and traditional small production lies not only in the scale of production but especially in the fact that small production is concerned only with the capacity of an individual, while mass production pays attention to the organic combination of individuals with different capacities. Modern management theory holds that "functioning as a whole exceeds the sum of partial functioning." Therefore, modern management puts particular emphasis on results as a whole. But results as a whole do not mean just adding up one constituent member after another. As far as individual members are concerned, some leading groups look very strong. But if coordination and cooperation are neglected, the results as a whole are not ideal. On an individual basis, some groups give no appearance of being outstanding. But brought into close coordination, "nine oxen go uphill with vim and vigor," the functions as a whole are well exercised. It can be seen that one plus one can be greater than two, and one plus one can also mean zero.

Strengthening the development of a leading group's functions as a whole and giving full play to its collective leading role is a good tradition always cherished by our party.

To do such work well, the leadership at higher levels and the relevant departments must strengthen efforts to help and guide new groups and help them sum up experiences and lessons. As far as a new group is concerned, the development of its collective leading role should be taken as an important part of the effort to strengthen the building of the leading group itself. The chief responsible persons must improve the art of developing the functions of leading groups as a whole. Every leading member must take the initiative to act in close coordination and give full play to the role of a part. Only in this way can the leading group's functions as a whole be developed to the maximum extent.

ARTICLES RECALL ZHANG WENTIAN'S LOYAL SPIRIT

Yang Shangkun in RENMIN RIBAO

HK191536 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Yang Shangkun: "Holding Firmly to the Truth, He Devoted His Loyalty and Mental Resources to the Fullest: Reminiscences of Comrade Zhang Wentian" -- originally written for the "Reminiscences of Zhang Wentian" published by the Hunan People's Publishing House, this article was slightly revised by the author before being carried in this paper]

[Excerpts] In August of last year I met Comrade Liu Ying on the coast of Beidaihe. She told me that the "Selected Works of Zhang Wentian" was expected to be published in August 1985, the 85th anniversary of his birth. She also said: You associated with him longer than I. Would you write something about him? I immediately replied: This is my unshirkable duty. Comrade Wentian was my teacher, elder brother, and comrade-in-arms. From the time we met each other to his death through a miscarriage of justice, our cordial friendship lasted half a century.

After the liberation of the country, Comrade Wentian engaged in diplomatic work and I worked in the General Office of the CPC Central Committee. In 1955 he was transferred from the post of Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union to the post of executive vice minister of foreign affairs. Before returning home, he asked various delegations visiting the Soviet Union to bring back his books which I received on his behalf. I thought at that time that despite having worked as a diplomat for 5 years, Comrade Wentian still devoted himself to the study of knowledge!

The true qualities of Comrade Wentian as an intellectual were chiefly manifested in his character of following the correct path, being upright, and never stooping to flattery, and in his spirit of seeking knowledge high and low and holding firmly to the truth. This was most conspicuously manifested at the Lushan meeting in 1959.

On 21 July, Comrade Wentian gave a long speech to the eastern China group. At that time the atmosphere at the meeting was unfavorable to Comrade Peng Dehuai, but Comrade Wentian still delivered a systematic and comprehensive speech analyzing the shortcomings and effects of the "Great Leap Forward" in theoretical terms. He also went to the root of the matter and criticized subjectivism and one-sidedness in the methods of thought holding that in addition to political and ideological work, we should also pay attention to economic laws; that when stressing subjective initiative, we should also take the objective conditions into consideration; that when advocating the communist style of work, we should also give material rewards; that "craving greatness and success" should be based on practical possibilities; and so on.

Comrade Wentian also talked about the question of inner-party democracy. At that time Comrade Mao Zedong called on everyone to be bold in airing different views and to be afraid of neither dismissal, expulsion, divorce, imprisonment, nor execution. Comrade Wentian favored promotion of this spirit and, at the same time, stressed "another aspect of the issue": "It is necessary for leaders to create an atmosphere or an environment so that people at the lower levels dare to air different views and that a vivid and lively situation marked by a free exchange of views can develop." Listening to opposing views constitutes an important condition for adhering to the mass line and upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts." It was a pity that this advice from the heart was accepted. Then a thunderbolt struck. Comrade Peng Dehuai's letter and Comrade Wentian's speech were denounced as "echoing each other; combining force with verbal attack; each shining more brilliantly in the other's company." Regarded as "deputy commander in chief" of the "military club" Comrade Wentian would soon be swept away by the political storm in Lushan.

After the Lushan meeting, Comrade Wentian left his leading post at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He requested that his high-class sedan be changed; saying that since he no longer worked it would be a waste if he continued enjoying the original set up. I immediately replied that Comrade Wentian's political treatment and welfare benefits should remain unchanged because he was still an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. The General Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs called a special meeting of Comrade Wentian's personnel such as secretaries, bodyguards, drivers, and cooks, asking them to serve Comrade Wentian as before.

In the winter of 1960, Comrade Wentian worked as a special research fellow at an economic research institute. He did not relax in the slightest degree his sense of responsibility to the party's cause just because he had been criticized and squeezed out. He meticulously studied the question of socialist economy and constantly sent to Comrade Mao Zedong the manuscripts he had written in the course of his studies. What particularly impressed me was that in 1962 Comrade Wentian wrote "Some Views About Village Fairs and Other Issues" after conducting investigations in the south, in which he put forward very good proposals of a policy nature. Whenever I received his manuscripts, I could feel that he was full of concern for the country and the people and admiration welled up in my heart. During this period he also wrote copious notes, concentrating on the laws governing socialist construction. He stressed the development of the productive forces and the attainment of the best economic results with the least consumption of labor, and regarded the establishment of the "socialist material and technological bases" as a basic task in socialist construction. He held that it is necessary to attach importance to the livelihood of the people and that material benefits can give powerful impetus to the masses. Naturally, material benefits are inseparable from ideological education. He stressed the roles of the law of value and other economic laws, holding that no production plans should be formulated in violation of economic laws and that it is necessary to guide the economy by economic methods. He favored proceeding proportionately and step by step and opposed advancing blindly and rashly. He opposed unfolding mass movements on a large scale in production, holding that production should be under the centralized management of factory directors, engineers, and experts. All these were effective prescriptions for the treatment of "leftist" diseases. It was a pity that at that time he could only be a "spectator who saw most clearly."

I was held in custody as soon as the "Great Cultural Revolution" started. After that I lost contact with Comrade Wentian.

I did not even know that he had died, still uncleared of the false charges, south of the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang in 1976, so I was not in a position to face the south from afar and shed tears of mourning. Only after the smashing of the "gang of four" did I hear more about his hard lot during the 10 years of turmoil. It was widely spread among party comrades that he neither shifted responsibility onto others nor was vague about the "61-person case." He endured humiliation in order to carry out an important mission and, taking the interests of the whole into account, he assumed sole responsibility for the case. After Comrade Wentian was rehabilitated, I read the articles he had written while he under protection in Zhaoqing, such as "Politics and Economics Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" and "Inner-Party Struggle Must Be Carried Out Correctly, and also learned that being old and weak and having lost his freedom, Comrade Wentian still kept in mind the cause of communism for which he had struggled for nearly half a century. In light of the various problems that had come to light in the disaster of the "Great Cultural Revolution," he applied Marxist-Leninist weapons in analyzing the cause of its emergence and discussed how to correctly handle the relationships between politics and economics, between the party and the state, and the between leaders and the masses, as well as inner-party struggle, in an attempt to discover the laws governing China's socialist construction. From these manuscripts I read after his death, I knew that Comrade Wentian had conscientiously pondered and summed up the tortuous history from the "Great Leap Forward" to the "Great Cultural Revolution." These manuscripts he wrote in Zhaoqing have enriched the theory of scientific socialism and vividly embodied Comrade Wentian's lofty character. He was a thorough and fearless materialist with foresight and sagacity and an outstanding son of the Chinese nation who genuinely fought all his life for the interests of the party and the people, held firmly to the truth, and devoted his loyalty and mental resources to the full. Comrade Wentian proved himself to be a great proletarian revolutionary and a brilliant Marxist theoretician.

Recalling his revolutionary life, I think Comrade Wentian was a model communist, and his glorious revolutionary deeds, outstanding theoretical contributions, and lofty moral character were the honor and pride of our party and nation. In the great cause of socialist modernization, Comrade Wentian's outstanding achievements and moral character will always inspire us and provide us with tremendous spiritual strength. I am willing to learn from Comrade Wentian along with all party comrades, all comrades-in-arms in the Army, and the people throughout the country.

Wang Zhen in GUANGMING RIBAO

HK190811 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Zhen: "An Outstanding Marxist Theoretician and Revolutionary — Reminiscences of Comrade Zhang Wentian"]

[Text] I first met Comrade Zhang Wentian in January 1934 during the Second National Soviet Congress in Ruijin. Comrade Wentian was elected chairman of the people's committee at this congress. After the congress, he called me and other representatives from the soviet areas in Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces (among them Comrade Liu Junxiu is still alive) together to find out about the situation of the revolutionary struggle in the soviet areas in Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces. He listened to our reports with rapt attention, raised questions from time to time, and in particular, queried Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De in detail about the armed struggle, mass work, and establishment of the revolutionary regime in the course of the founding of the Jinggang Shan revolutionary base.

Comrade Wentian was a leader of high standing in the party at that time. He had studied in Japan, the United States, and the Soviet Union. As a learned man, however, he was modest. No one felt estrangement with him and all highly respected and admired him.

I had more contacts with Comrade Wentian after the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Front Armies joined forces in northern Shaanxi. In 1942, he conducted a survey in northwestern Shanxi, where the 120th Division was stationed. He first of all visited Suide, where our 359th Brigade was stationed. Our living conditions were rather poor then, so I offered him my cave dwelling. But he firmly refused to accept my offer. At the insistence of Comrades Yuan Renyuan and Su Jin, he finally accepted it reluctantly. Quoting a verse from "The Book of Songs," he smiled and said humorously: "The nest belongs to the magpie, but the turtledove occupies it." Although this was a trifle, it showed his modesty. As a central leader, he often had confidential exchanges of views with us. He made a concrete analysis of the Japanese aggressors' fatal weaknesses and the KMT's corrupt deeds. He highly appreciated our commanders' and fighters' strong determination to resist the Japanese aggressors, their courage, and their militant spirit, and he was fully confident of victory in the anti-Japanese war. He also talked about his revolutionary experience and the mistakes he made in the 1930's. He said that he had no talent in literary creation, but he liked writing very much and wished to take up the profession anew. He was very sincere in saying this and was not depressed in the least. Apparently he always wanted to make more contributions to the revolution. Once when talking with me in Yanan, Chairman Mao told me that Comrade Luofu never scrambled for power. I later told Comrade Wentian what Chairman Mao said. Comrade Wentian said: "Oh yes, that is the best description of me." He was very glad to learn that Chairman Mao had an intimate understanding of him.

After leaving Suide, Comrade Wentian wrote me a long letter. This letter was written in the form of literary works. Displaying a high literary talent, this letter looked like an outline of a literary work. This outline was magnificent, presenting the rolling and roaring Huang He and the very particular scenes on the Northern Shaanxi Plateau. It also described many figures, such as He Long, Guang Xiangying, and other anti-Japanese generals of our party, soldiers, and civilians in the anti-Japanese bases, KMT Army chiefs who provoked conflicts with the CPC, local tyrants, landlords, and so on. This letter could really strengthen the reader's confidence of and determination in defeating the aggressors. It was a pity that this letter was destroyed together with the case storing it during an enemy air raid.

After the founding of new China, he was appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union. He stayed for a short while in Xinjiang in 1952. At that time, the vast number of commanders and fighters stationed in Xinjiang lived frugally. They opened up wasteland and built water conservation facilities, iron and steel works, textile mills, agricultural machinery repair workshops, a cement plant, automobile repair and assembly plants, coal mines, and other industrial and mining enterprises. Comrade Wentian was very happy to see Xinjiang achieve economic prosperity in a short period of more than 2 years. He highly appreciated the revolutionary spirit of the vast number of commanders and fighters in pioneering a great cause through arduous struggle and criticized my irascibility. Premier Zhou Enlai told me later that Comrade Wentian wrote him a long letter to affirm and praise the tremendous achievements by the troops stationed in Xinjiang in developing the region.

Comrade Zhang Wentian was a Marxist theoretician, propagandist, and educator of great attainments. He held the post of director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in the Yanan period.

He trained many Red Army cadres, some of whom had taken part in the 25,000-li Long March, as well as many intellectuals and young students, thus making contributions to enhancing the Marxist theoretical level of the whole party. At the invitation of Comrade Wang Enmao, Comrade Wentian gave our 359th Brigade's training regiment lectures on Chairman Mao's works such as "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "On Protracted War," and so on. His lectures explained the profound in simple terms and were well received by the audience. Comrade Wentian tried his best to integrate his studies of Marxist theory with the actual situation. Back in the great production movement in Yanan, he had made an in-depth study of the organizational forms regarding production management and production quotas. Our 359th Brigade followed Comrade Wentian's opinion and reaped fine results. After the founding of New China, he spent much time in the in-depth study of economic theories. In 1952 when he was staying in Xinjiang, he gave a special report on the question of scientific and technological development. In his report, he especially emphasized the important role of science and technology in economic construction. In 1959, after the Lushan conference, Comrade Wentian was treated unfairly. But he remained optimistic. Every time I visited him, he was either looking over materials or writing something. Based on the realities of the Chinese socialist revolution and construction, he wrote many monographs on theories. After Comrade Wentian passed away, I took all these monographs from his wife, Comrade Liu Ying and kept them at my place, lest they be destroyed. Later I handed all of them to Comrades Hu Giaomu and Deng Liqun. From these monographs, we can find that Comrade Wentian correctly expounded many fundamental viewpoints of Mao Zedong Thought. With the ability to think independently, he bravely upheld the truth and mercilessly refuted the fallacies of the Lin Biao and "gang of four" counterrevolutionary cliques prevailing at that time. Furthermore, to counter the "leftist" mistakes made by our party, he put forth some brilliant Marxist views which were held in high esteem.

This year will mark the 85th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Zhang Wentian and the 9th anniversary of his death due to persecution by the Lin Biao and "gang of four" counterrevolutionary cliques. I simply write this in memory of an outstanding Marxist theoretician and revolutionary in the history of our party.

WANG ZHEN RECEIVES JIANGXI NEWSMEN'S GROUP

OW200443 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] This morning, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Wang Zhen cordially received the Road of the Red Army Data Gathering Team from Jiangxi. During the meeting, Comrade Wang Zhen was in a happy and talkative mood. After hearing the team's report on their interview with veteran Red Army soldiers and veteran cadres in Beijing, Comrade Wang Zhen fully affirmed and warmly praised the activities of gathering data to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army jointly sponsored by the Jiangxi Provincial Advisory Commission, the Jiangxi Provincial Committee for Collecting Data on Party History, the Jiangxi Provincial Veteran Cadres Bureau, the Jiangxi Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, and the Jiangxi People's Radio Broadcasting Station.

Comrade Wang Zhen showed great concern for the building of the four modernizations in Jiangxi and asked about the situation of agricultural production and animal husbandry in detail. He said: The people in Jiangxi made great sacrifices and contributions to the victory of the Chinese revolution, especially in the Second Revolutionary Civil War. It is hoped that the people in Jiangxi would inherit and carry forward the fine revolutionary tradition of the Red Army, work hard through self-reliance, and build Jiangxi into a beautiful and rich new province. After the meeting, Comrade Wang Zhen wrote an inscription for the data-gathering team and had pictures taken together with the reporters.

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JIEFANGJUN BAO LAUDS RETIRED ARMYMEN'S SOCIETY

OW200313 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO on 20 August publishes on its front page a report on an association of retired Army scientific and technical cadres founded by the Nanjing Military Region.

The newspaper adds an editor's note to the report, which says: The scientific and technical cadres retired from the Army in the course of the reduction-in-strength reorganization of the PLA are a contingent of capable people whose talents should not be underestimated. Bringing their talents into full play will be conducive to both Army and local construction. The Nanjing Military Region's new practice should be a useful reference for others.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF WESTERN DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR

JINGJI RIBAO on Xue Muqiao Report

HK151155 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 85 p 1

["Excerpts" from a speech delivered by Xue Muqiao at a seminar on developing the economy of China's western region]

[Text] A seminar on developing the economy of China's western region is being held in Lanzhou. It is my hope that through profound truth-seeking discussions, the seminar will make valuable contributions to establishing a correct guiding ideology for developing the western region and strengthening the economic and technological cooperation between the east and the west regions.

China is still a developing country. In China, the western region generally consists of comparatively underdeveloped areas. Such a situation has been formed over the course of time because of geographical and natural conditions. It can not change within a short period of time independent of our subjective will. Between the mid-1950's and the first half of the 1970's, the state made a considerable investment in the western region; however, the growth rate of industrial production in the western region has been continuously lower than in the eastern region. With the implementation of the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening up to the outside world since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, industry has been developing rapidly in the southeastern coastal areas, and the long existing economic gap between the eastern and western regions has tended to widen. This has made leading party and government members in the western region feel unsettled. They all want to catch up in a hurry and are trying their best to narrow the gap between the regions. Such intense desire is entirely understandable and very valuable. The question now is how to accelerate the economic development of the western region. This requires a clear head apart from the desire as we draw up our plan for development on the basis of seeking truth from facts and paying attention to economic results. As early as in 1980, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out that there is a question of "North-South dialogue" in the world today, and there is a question of "North-South dialogue" in China as well. This centers on how to make use of the financial resources and technological forces in the eastern region in order to support the economic construction of the western region. The latter can support the processing industry of the former with its rich natural resources. The economic cooperation between eastern and western regions is practical and effective measure for the development of the western region. Based on the above situation, I hereby propose a few immature suggestions on how to develop the western region as well as the economic and technological cooperation between eastern and western regions:

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First, comrades in the western region should emancipate their minds and mobilize the people to rapidly develop agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, so that they will have an adequate amount of food and clothing, and so that a good foundation will be laid for industrial development. Our comrades often say that they hope the Central Committee will provide "policies." To my mind, the Central Committee has already provided many policies; however, have all these policies been well carried out? As far as I know, there are still gaps in some localities regarding this. The important thing is, I think, to further implement the policies adopted by the two third plenary sessions to develop agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in a big way, and to quickly solve the problem of sufficient food and clothing for the masses. We should avoid being so overwrought in the pursuit of the growth rate of industry that this primary question is neglected.

Second, we should be self-reliant in trying to obtain support from the eastern region, develop medium and small local industries, and form a complete set with the large and medium enterprises of the "first line," so as to lay a good foundation for further industrial development. There are some technologically advanced enterprises in the western region, the defense industry in particular. The question now is how to make full use of this part of the advanced technological forces, including technological personnel, machinery, and equipment. I suggest that the western region make use of this part of the technological forces and build or support a number of medium and small enterprises to serve local economic construction. It has been said that in some local banks in the northwest, the amount of deposits is higher than the loans, and that some of their funds have flowed to the southeastern region. This is because the economic results of investment in the northwest are generally lower than in the southeastern region. In order to change this situation, we should chiefly rely on improving economic results, but not "preferential policies."

Third, everything depends on human efforts. To develop the economy, it is primarily necessary to improve the quality of the workers and staff, especially in regard to leading cadres of economic work.

Fourth, the eastern coastal areas should open up two doors -- opening up to the outside world as well as to the hinterland. Both should be regarded as equally important. I suggest that the eastern industrial cities exert greater efforts to support the development of the western region. Apart from economic cooperation, they should strengthen the support in regard to technology. The realm of economic cooperation should also be expanded, not only in the interflow of funds and cooperation in economic construction projects, but in the exchange of economic knowledge and managerial experience. They should regard supporting the western region as an important part in planning for their own economic development. They should understand that if the western region remains underdeveloped, it will be equally unfavorable to the economic development of the eastern region.

Fei Xiaotong Interviewed

HK150901 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0820 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] Lanzhou, 13 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "Introducing advanced technology from the eastern coastal areas of China to develop light industry in China's western areas and reopening the Silk Road to open the broad market to western Asia, the Middle East, and the Soviet Union are ways to stimulate the economy of the vast northwestern area of China." This is a proposal by Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and a well-known Chinese sociologist, at a symposium on the economic development of western China. The symposium is being held in Lanzhou.

Despite being over 70, Fei Xiaotong began last year to switch the focus of his social investigation from Jiangsu and Zhejiang to the northwest border areas. He has traveled to the agricultural and livestock breeding area in Chifeng in Nei Monggol, to the industrial area in Baotou, and to the utterly destitute area in Dingxi, Gansu. Fei Xiaotong told this reporter: "During my lifetime, I want to write about two major topics -- the issue of small towns in Jiangsu and Zhejiang, and the development of border areas. These are the two key issues of my population theory."

Fei Xiaotong divides China into three areas in terms of social and economic development: the coastal areas, the hinterland, and the inland. He said: "The trend of social and economic development in the coastal areas is knowledge-intensive industry. The traditional agriculture there has gradually been replaced and shifted to the central hinterland. As for the western areas, where there are abundant mineral resources but where the natural conditions are not suited to the development of agriculture, after it enters the industrial era, its natural conditions will become superior. Therefore, as long as the western area ends its previous blind expansion of agriculture, and as long as it vigorously develops the manufacturing and mining industries while restoring its forestry and animal husbandry in light of local conditions, it can catch up with the development of the coastal areas."

Fei Xiaotong spoke highly of the achievements that the important northwest city Lanzhou has scored in the past 30-plus years. He proposed building Lanzhou into China's "Chicago." In the history of the U.S. development of its western area, Chicago served as a springboard to move funds and technology from east to west. Fei Xiaotong said: We should give play to Lanzhou's role as a springboard. China's "east-west dialogues" should be based on the principle of the east supporting the west with technology and the west supplying the east with resources, thus benefiting each other and achieving common prosperity.

More than 90 percent of China's minority nationalities live in compact communities in the western area. As a specialist in the research related to nationality problems, Fei Xiaotong holds: In a sense, "east-west dialogues" are to eliminate the actual economic equality [as published] between the Han nationality and minority nationalities. He cited the lessons drawn from the elimination of the native peoples in North America and Australia in the process of the development of those two continents, and admonished the central policy decision-making departments: in developing the western area, the policy of common prosperity for all nationalities must be implemented.

In conclusion, Fei Xiaotong told this reporter that he had been appointed director of Beijing University's Sociology Institute which was established last March. He will rely on the research of this institute for further substantiation and perfection of his idea on "two key issues and three areas."

Seminar Concludes

HK200201 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The west China economic development seminar concluded in Lanzhou on 19 August after completing its predicted tasks.

Proceeding from the overall picture of national economic structure and in connection with the actual conditions in the west, the meeting, gathered opinions, pooled wisdom, and presented a number of valuable ideas and proposals regarding the strategic position and great importance of the west in China's economic construction, the favorable conditions, constraining factors, and guiding ideas for economic development in west China, and on strengthening and developing economic and technological cooperation between east and west China.

As a result of this meeting, people's understanding of the central authorities' strategic ideas for the construction of west China was enhanced; they exchanged views, and promoted mutual understanding and ties between the provinces and regions of west China and between east and west China. A certain degree of ideological and theoretical preparation was made for fully implementing the policy decision of the central authorities.

During the meeting, experts, scholars, and leading comrades from central ministries concerned and from fraternal provinces, municipalities, and regions put forward valuable views on Gansu's economic and social strategic development plan from 1981 to 2000, bringing this plan more into line with the province's realities. They also provided specific guidance and help for bringing into play the role of Gansu in the development of west China.

Gansu Station Commentary

HK200215 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Do a Good Job in Preparatory Work for Developing West China"]

[Excerpts] The west China economic development seminar has concluded in Lanzhou. This was the first large-scale meeting since liberation for specifically studying and exploring the economic development of west China.

West China occupies a decisive position in the motherland's four modernizations. The CPC Central Committee and State Council have always been very concerned for economic development in this region. Leading central comrades have made many inspections of the western regions in recent years, and have specially pointed out that the focal point of the country's economic construction should be shifted to the west, and that preparations should be made for this from now on.

This seminar represented an important ideological and theoretical preparation for the development of the west, in accordance with the principles and policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee.

Gansu is the communications hub and goods transshipment center of the northwest. The province bear unshirkable historical responsibilities in the great cause of developing the west. Hence, making preparations for the development of the west is all the more important and urgent for us.

Preparatory work includes material and spiritual preparations. As far as spiritual preparations are concerned, we hope that more natural science and social science workers in the province will closely cooperate in exploration. The province's literature and art workers and theory and propaganda workers should also reflect and express more the pioneering and hard-working spiritual work of the people of all nationalities in west China, to expand the impact of the west on the whole country.

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As far as material preparations are concerned, at present we should act in accordance with the general plan of the provincial CPC Committee and government on opening the gates wide, developing, and getting rich, and regard planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry as the fundamental great scheme for eliminating poverty, getting rich, and transforming the state of Gansu. We should strive to attain a benign cycle in agricultural production. We should also deepen the processing of agricultural, sideline, and indigenous products, mineral products, and raw materials. We should organize diffusion and joint undertakings by large and medium backbone enterprises. We should vigorously import foreign and domestic advanced technology, capital, and talent, and gradually narrow the gap between west and east, so as to create the conditions for a smooth shift of focus in national construction.

NIE RONGZHEN'S MEMOIRS ON PINGXINGGUAN, LIN BIAO

HK301410 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1259 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Nie Rongzhen Writes His Memoirs on the Pingxingguan Battle" — ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jul [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] -- In order to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, today JINGJI RIBAO here prominently frontpages Nie Rongzhen's memoirs entitled "The First Battle at Pingxingguan."

Pingxingguan battle took place on 15 September 1937. At that time, the Japanese Saka Gaki Division invaded Pingxingguan in Shanxi in strength. The 115th Division of the 8th Route Army laid an ambush to deal a heavy blow to the Japanese, and wiped out over 1,000 Japanese troops. This was the first major victory after the beginning of the war. At that time Nie Rongzhen was political commissar of the 115th Division of the 8th Route Army and directed the Pingxingguan battle.

In reading the memoirs, a reader will notice that it mentions Lin Biao nine times. At that time Lin Biao was the commander of the 115th Division. Nie Rongzhen says in the memoirs that on that day, a large number of Japanese troops were moving toward Pingxingguan. Lin Biao suggested that "the terrain here was not bad and we could fight a battle here. He spread the map and together with a few staff officers briefed the terrain around Pingxingguan and his initial tentative idea about the battle." Then at a cadre meeting, Lin Biao spoke about the deployment of the troops. Nie Rongzhen mentions that before the beginning of the Pingxingguan battle, he spread a map under a barn lamp and discussed the situation with Lin Biao. After the fighting started, he discussed it with Lin Biao and "decided to cut the enemy troops into sections and wipe them out one by one. I immediately issued an order to this effect."

In his memoirs, Nie Rongzhen does not put "comrade" before Lin Biao's name but he puts "comrade" before the names of other 8th Route Army officers including Xu Haidong, Yang Dashi and Yang Yong.

SONG RENQIONG INSPECTS JILIN PROVINCE, COMMENTS

OW190303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 18 Aug 85

[By reporter Xin Minghua]

[Text] Changchun, 18 Aug (XINHUA) -- It is better to do something than to issue a general call," Song Renqiong, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member pointed out today in Changchun after hearing a work report from the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee. He said leading cadres should go deep into the first line and solve practical problems in a down-to-earth manner.

During his stay in Jilin Province, Song Renqiong had inspected Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefecture, Changchun No 1 motor vehicle manufacturing plant, the Changchun film studio, and talked with some retired veteran cadres. He offered his opinions on improving leading style and other problems.

He pointed out that the party Central Committee has laid down clear principles and policies on industrial and agricultural production and economic structural reform. Now the important question is to implement them. A general call is not enough for implementation. We should go deep into reality, and like dissecting a sparrow, tackle problems unit by unit and problem by problem; otherwise there is no way to get things done and done well.

On hearing a report from Gao Di, party secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee, that one-fifth of the farmland in the province has been flooded and that most of the comrades from the provincial party committee are now at disaster areas directing rescue work, Song Renqiong expressed approval. Since the situation in various disaster areas varies, measures for restoring production and self-help cannot go by the same rules. Leading comrades should do good relief work for every county, township, and village, and even every household. Now that the contractual responsibility system is practiced in the rural areas, and as the masses hit by the disaster are formed by households, we must do good relief work on a household basis; one household's problems solved is one more household unburdened.

He said that it sometimes happens that you are unable to immediately come to the point upon hearing a report, but a look at the first line makes everything clear. Comrade Yaobang attaches very strong importance to going to the first line. One of the important reasons that our current stress is on a younger average age among cadres is that younger cadres are more ready to go to the first line. There will be no implementation of the party's principles and policies without obtaining material firsthand. The work style should be constantly improved. Party rectification is also meant to change the work style.

When holding a discussion meeting with some retired veteran cadres, Song Renqiong hoped that they would go deep into reality to conduct investigations and conduct ideological and educational work among youngsters and children. He stressed that there are more than a million retired veteran cadres in the country who will play an important role in fostering successors to the revolution.

JIANGSU CIRCULAR CALLS FOR STOPPING TEACHER ABUSE

OW170416 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Public Security Department issued a circular on 14 August calling on all local public security organs across the province to make serious efforts to investigate and deal with criminal cases involving insulting and beating up teachers during recent activities to greet the upcoming Teachers' Day.

The circular urges the local organs to stop all activities that infringe on the schools' interests, disrupt the schools' teaching activities, or involve the abuse and beating up of teachers and staff members and workers of schools; harassing or molesting girl students and female school workers; snatching personal belongings from teachers, students, and school staff members, and endangering the personal safety of teachers and students. The circular calls on the local public security organs to cooperate with the local departments of education, justice, and administration to step up propaganda on the legal system among students and educate them to understand and obey the law.

The circular also urges stepping up reform of the education system in public security so that the system can gain healthy development in the next several years for training more qualified professional public security personnel.

SHANGHAI CHECKS UP ON PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

OW171420 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee's Party Rectification Office held a meeting on the mornings of 12 and 13 August to check on the progress of party rectification in Shanghai.

The meeting was held at a time when the checkup on the first-stage party rectification units was near completion and that on the second-stage party rectification units was progressing in depth. The meeting exchanged experiences in clearing the three types of persons from party organizations since the start of party rectification. It also studied and arranged for the next phase's work. Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, attended the meeting and addressed it.

Zhou Ke, director of the Party Rectification Office of the municipal CPC Committee, and Lu Ming, deputy director, presided over the meeting on separate occasions.

Explaining the next step in checking up on party rectification, Shao Youmin, deputy director of the Party Rectification Office, said: The checkup on both the first- and second-stage party rectification units should be basically completed before the end of this year. While it is arduous, the task can be accomplished. The important thing is for leadership at every level to acquire a correct ideology and understanding of the checkup work and seriously strengthen its guidance.

In his speech, Comrade Wu Bangguo pointed out: First, we must have a clear and firm guiding ideology for the next phase's party rectification and checkup work; namely, party rectification must ensure and promote reform. Most second-stage party rectification units are on the forefront of economic, scientific-technological, and educational structural reform. A strategic question that will decide the success or failure of our reform is whether or not we can carry out the party rectification and checkup work with a view to promoting reform in the economic, scientific-technological, and educational fields.

Comrade Wu Bangguo also pointed out: The basic ideas in carrying out the checkup are: We must be firm as well as prudent by adhering to the policy of refraining from broadening the scope of our attack while letting none of the three types of persons escape the net. We must be careful to absolve those comrades who made common mistakes and unite the majority. We must adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and we must make a comprehensive, historical analysis of the erring persons and help them recognize and admit their mistakes so that we can transform negative factors into positive ones.

ZHEJIANG CITY PUNISHES MISUSERS OF PUBLIC FUNDS

OW170522 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] In accordance with a notification of the State Auditing Administration, the provincial Auditing Bureau recently investigated and handled a case in which the Jiaying City Materials Supply Bureau and its affiliated companies violated discipline by holding banquets and indiscriminately handing out gifts at the opening of the Materials Exchange Center.

The Jiaying City Materials Supply Bureau's Materials Exchange Center was set up on 6 February this year. A tea party for over 600 people and banquet for over 700 people were held during the first 3 days of the opening. At the end of the festivities, some 840 gifts of stainless steel kitchen utensils, electric pots, and wool sweaters worth around 25,700 yuan were given to the representatives and concerned personnel. The Jiaying City Materials Supply Bureau used a total of 49,100 yuan in public funds for dinners and gifts for the 3 days.

The Materials Exchange Center was in fact jointly set up by all companies affiliated with the bureau, with expenditures to be born by the companies. However, without approval of financial departments, the bureau apportioned its affiliated companies a total of 240,000 yuan for expenditures in addition to appropriating 81,000 yuan from the bureau's funds last year. Some 295,000 yuan in fake expenditures were recorded as used for setting up the Materials Exchange Center. Moreover, the Preparatory Office for the center spent a total of 47,000 yuan on Western suits, neckties, shirts, and leather shoes for its cadres, staff, and workers.

With the approval of the State Auditing Administration and the provincial people's government, the provincial Auditing Bureau has instructed departments concerned to duly handle the case of violating discipline by the Jiaying City Materials Supply Bureau in accordance with the policy regulations.

HAINAN CPC SECRETARY ON AFTERMATH OF CAR CASE

HK200543 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1219 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Report by reporter Xie Jianxu: "Hainan Secretary Yao Wenxu on How Hainan Is Dealing With the Aftermath of the Case of Reselling Cars"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Yao Wenxu, secretary of the Hainan Administrative Regional CPC Committee, gave an interview to reporters and said: Though we have committed a serious mistake in reselling cars, the central and provincial authorities' policies related to Hainan will not change. Recently, Hainan signed a contract with Australia on a cooperation project in onshore oil prospecting and exploiting, which was the first such contract in the whole country. This action proves that Hainan is continuing to implement its special policies.

Concerning the work on dealing with the aftermath of the case of reselling cars, Yao Wenxu said: We have handed over more than 57,000 cars and have shipped all of them off Hainan Island. We are continuing to investigate the cases of embezzlement in this incident and have already placed over 150 cases on file for investigation and prosecution and concluded 16 of these. At present we are sorting out the state of affairs related to our capital construction, our work of drawing in foreign funds, importing foreign technology and cooperating with other areas of China, and our foreign exchange spending. We have readjusted and suspended a number of projects and started to correct the erroneous tendency of stressing importing consumer goods. We have decided that in the future we will stress introducing technology from abroad, drawing in funds, and importing production equipment.

He also said that Hainan had already set up a special organization to be in charge of investigating the problem of party and government organs doing business. Through the investigation, it was found that throughout the island, there were more than 80 units in party and government organs engaging in commerce. The island has already dissolved all these units in accordance with the relevant regulations, retaining only six companies of a service nature.

Yao Wenxu said that Hainan Administrative Region planned to allocate the work force to reformulate Hainan's general plan on its development and construction on the basis of investigation and study.

When he talked about the case of reselling cars, Yao Wenxu said that he, Lei Yu, and Chen Yuyi had committed serious mistakes, but as he was primary leader of the Hainan Administrative Region, he had to shoulder more responsibility. He will draw lessons from the mistake and be warned by them.

GUANGDONG RADIO URGES STILL FREER REIN IN ECONOMY

HK170311 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Brace Spirits and Continue To Forge Ahead"]

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee that concluded today was successful. It will play a tremendous role in straightening out people's thinking, enhancing their understanding, strengthening party spirit, correcting unhealthy trends, and ensuring the smooth progress of opening up and reform in Guangdong.

The impact of the large-scale import and resale of automobiles by Hainan extended far beyond the island itself. We must sum up the experiences and lessons of this case. However, we must clearly understand that we must correctly absorb the experiences and lessons with a positive attitude, the better to carry on opening up and reform.

Responsible central comrades have repeatedly pointed out that China's policy of opening up to the world is unswerving. Since the central authorities allowed Guangdong to implement special policies and flexible measures, the enthusiasm of all sectors has been mobilized, and very great achievements have been scored. The province is a scene of prosperity.

In summing up these experiences and lessons, we should strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and step up macroeconomic control and management, but, far from reining in our economic construction, there are many items of work to which we should give still freer rein, for instance, importing advanced technology and carrying out technological transformation of old enterprises; using foreign investment to develop energy, communications, telecommunications, and build urgently needed projects; consolidating the enterprises and implementing the 10 State Council regulations on enterprise decision-making powers, so as to invigorate the enterprises; developing a trade-agriculture-industry setup and promoting exports; building various enterprises that can earn foreign exchange; exploiting the mountain resources and speeding up construction in the mountain areas; and so on. There is plenty of scope for displaying our abilities in these matters. We believe that the province will achieve still greater success in these respects in the future.

SHENZHEN ALLOCATES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT FUNDS

HK190317 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] According to the SHENZHEN TEQU BAO [SHENZHEN SPECIAL ZONE JOURNAL] Shenzhen City has allocated funds for municipal facilities construction and for complete urban construction projects, so as to further improve the investment environment of the special economic zone.

At present, the special economic zone has allocated more than 100 million yuan. All of the 39 municipal facilities projects, as well as the urban construction projects, are under construction. Except for the highway projects, these projects are expected to be completed by the end of this year. Others are expected to have the principal portion completed by that time.

These 39 municipal projects include Nantou (Datong) water plant, a modern garbage disposal plant, the second-stage project of the water purification plant, sanitation facilities in Luohu and Shangbu Districts, 85 highway and bridge projects, and the 33-kilometer Luomashou-(Ma Wan) highway.

In order to do these projects well, the municipal and public utilities management company and the urban dwelling development company, which undertake preparatory work and construction, have assigned principal leaders to personally take control of these projects. In addition, each of the projects is handled by preparatory work groups, for which over 50 technicians were recruited or transferred from other parts of China. Therefore, all of the projects have coordinated their process for announcing the result of bidding, surveying, and designing. The projects have made smooth progress.

GUANGXI SYMPOSIUM ANALYZES ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK200649 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Excerpts] GUANGXI RIBAO reports: Actively and steadily carry out economic reform, enliven the microeconomy while exercising macroeconomic control, and further develop the excellent economic situation in our region, this was the requirement set for the region's economic work for the second half of this year at the symposium of the economic situation held by the regional people's government on 14 and 16 August.

Responsible comrades of the various departments, commissions, and offices of the regional government reported their work to the symposium and analyzed the economic situation in the first half of this year. The participants maintained that the economic situation in the region was very good. The rate of production, economic results, profits delivered, and taxes paid increased simultaneously in the industrial field. Gross industrial output increased by 22 percent over the same period last year and was close to the national development rate. Realized profits and taxes increased by 23 percent. Profits delivered and taxes paid increased by 18 percent. The value completed in investment in capital construction increased by 46 percent over the same period last year.

Readjustment of the agricultural production structure is being carried out in such a way that agricultural production is beginning to develop in a comprehensive direction covering agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industry, and trade. The acreage sown to summer grain was reduced by 1.62 million mu and summer grain production dropped a little due to natural disasters like floods and drought. However, the acreage sown to industrial crops increased by 1.83 million mu over the same period last year.

Revenues increased by 26.8 percent over the same period last year. The channel of circulation of commodities was smoother than in the past, and the retail sales volume of social commodities increased by 28.4 percent over the same period last year. In foreign trade the total exports from January to July exceeded those in the same period last year in spite of various difficulties.

The participants pointed out the main problems in the present economic work: consumption increases are faster than the production increases; the development of agricultural production is slow, particularly that of animal husbandry and marine production, which has caused a shortage of such products in the market; the supply of raw and processed materials falls seriously short of demand; and the prices of production materials have risen by a large margin. Government and enterprise leaders at various levels are required to seriously study and solve these problems.

How should we develop the present excellent economic situation? The participants maintained: It is necessary to implement the central authorities' principles and policies in light of the region's conditions, to actively and steadily institute economic reform, and to enliven the microeconomy while exercising macroeconomic control. The purpose of exercising macroeconomic control is to enliven the microeconomy.

It is necessary to vigorously develop town and township enterprises. While developing township enterprises, it is necessary to develop the household industries and handicraft of the peasants. Various localities should vigorously develop the processing industry of agricultural and sideline products by using the subtropical conditions and rich natural resources the region has.

Foreign trade departments should be active in organizing export work so as to increase foreign exchange income. Financial and taxation work is becoming increasingly important in the new situation, and so governments at various levels are required to strengthen leadership over this work. Under the unified leadership of the government, economic departments should strengthen their cooperation and mutual support so as to make contributions to invigorating Guangxi's economy.

Wei Chunshu, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; and Wang Rongzhen, the vice chairman, spoke at the symposium.

HUBEI FORUM ON IMPLEMENTING INTELLECTUAL POLICY

HK180540 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Organization and United Front Work Departments of the provincial CPC Committee recently jointly held a work forum on implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and made a speech.

At the forum, the participating comrades held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the joint efforts of party committees and governments at various levels, the province has solved a large number of problems concerning intellectuals left over from the past. However, because of the influence of leftist thinking, we have not fulfilled the task of implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Up until now, we have not solved or totally solved some problems concerning intellectuals left over from the past. New cases of suppressing, attacking, and discriminating against intellectuals constantly take place.

Many comrades said: At present, the CPC Central Committee urges that from now until the opening of the 13th CPC Congress, we must fulfill the task of implementing the policy toward intellectuals, and of solving problems left over from the past. In order to fulfill this task, we must depend on the efforts of the whole party, continue to overcome the influence of leftist thinking, and thoroughly understand that to respect qualified personnel and knowledge is the strategic principle of the new period, as well as the basic national policy.

The participating comrades pointed out: At present, some localities and units in the province do not firmly grasp the work of implementing the policy toward intellectuals. They think that the work has been done well enough. Some of them are afraid of difficulties. Therefore, we must do well in ideological and education work, and overcome this ideological obstacle. Only thus can we fulfill the task on time.

HUNAN AGRONOMIST WARNS OF REDUCING GRAIN AREA

HK200125 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] In its frontpage column of contributions from experts, today's edition of the HUNAN KEJI BAO [HUNAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY JOURNAL] carries an article by (Huang Chunrong), vice chairman of the provincial Science and Technology Association and an expert agronomist, entitled "How To Take Advantage of Our Strong Point in Grain."

The article points out: Hunan's grain output has grown at an average of 5 percent a year in the past 5 years despite the reduction of the sown area by over 4 million mu. In most years the grain commodity rate has exceeded 22 percent. However, at present some places are blindly reducing the grain area on a large scale and failing to cultivate the grain crops with care.

The article points out: Our average amount of grain available per person remains low. Hence, we must certainly not be blindly optimistic over the grain question and take it lightly. While readjusting irrationalities in the agricultural production structure, we must also take advantage of Hunan's strong point in grain and ensure steady growth in grain output. He therefore makes the following proposals:

1. It is necessary to guarantee the essential sown area of grain, popularize high-quality and high-yielding strains, and make rational readjustments in the proportions of the sown areas of the various grain crops.
2. It is necessary to increase intensive investment in grain production.
3. It is necessary to apply modern science and technology to open up new fields in grain production.

BELJING RIBAO ON REDUCING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

SK181104 Beijing BZIJING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] In order to cope with the problem of the excessively large scale of capital construction projects and the low rate of finishing the construction of these projects, the municipal people's government held a work conference on capital construction on 19 July, which worked out the four new provisions in line with the spirit of the State Council's directives concerned with regard to curtailing the scale of capital construction projects and increasing economic results.

With the approval of the state, the total municipal investment in capital construction projects has reached 8.1 billion yuan this year. The acreage of land on which the capital construction projects will be built has reached 40 million square meters. In the first half of 1985, the acreage of land on which the construction of these projects had been restored or begun reached 1.7 million square meters, a 38 percent increase over the figure of 1984, topping the previous high. Due to the excessively large construction scale, overextended construction lines, and the sudden increase in the acreage of land on which the construction of projects has begun, new contradictions have appeared, such as the strained situation in building materials supply, the appearance of low quality in construction work, and the slow down in building public facilities in line with the municipal administrative projects, thus bringing about a decline in economic results and a 9.6 percent decrease in the acreage of land on which the projects were completely built over the figure of the corresponding 1984 period.

To cope with these new contradictions, the municipal people's government put forward the following four new provisions in line with the spirit of the State Council directives concerned:

1. Efforts should be made to strictly control the construction of new projects. Except for making proper arrangements for building urgent projects whose construction conditions are ripe, such as residential housing, hospitals, and public facilities for municipal administrative projects, we will make no arrangements for building other new projects.
2. We will approve no more additional projects requested by the departments. As for the small-scale and special additional projects requested by them, we will also have these projects merged into the 1986 plans for capital construction and will never approve such additional projects this year.
3. Efforts should be made to enforce in an all-round way the contract and bidding systems in building capital construction projects. From now on, except for some projects that are assigned to the units in line with administrative measures, we will enforce the bidding and enter-a-bid system among all new capital construction projects. Otherwise, we will not approve any construction of the projects.
4. Efforts should be made to strengthen management over construction and to concentrate on the work of completing construction on schedule. We should concentrate our financial and material resources on enabling the projects that are possible to bring about economic results to be completed on a larger scale and at an early date. In particular, the departments and units concerned should actively create conditions for fulfilling the annual plans for completely building the housing projects within the year. Efforts should be made to strictly conduct inspections on the quality of completed projects. Those whose quality is not in conformity with demands will not be accepted. Efforts should be made to resolutely block the malpractice of arguing back and forth in the acceptance tests for completed projects. The municipality will establish a work group with the participation of the municipal Construction Commission, the municipal Administrative Commission, the municipal Financial Office, and the districts and bureaus concerned to conduct mediation in order to deal with the problems cropping up in the acceptance tests of completed projects.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTH REGION

TIANJIN'S NI ZHIFU STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW161231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee organized 500 people, including cadres from various departments, districts, countries, and bureaus, along with social science workers, to investigate and study ideological and political work in more than 100 factories, shops, schools, neighborhoods, and villages from 10 June to the beginning of August to find out how to do a good job in ideological and political work under the new historical conditions. The group achieved fairly good results in this respect.

Prior to their departure for their assignments, Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, told the investigation personnel emphatically: During this investigation you must conscientiously adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, respect objective reality in analyzing the ideological condition of cadres and the masses and in assessing the state of ideological and political work, report both the good things as well as the bad things, and refrain from mere formalities. You must try to solve problems while conducting investigation and strive to improve ideological and political work in the course of making investigation.

In the past 2 months the investigation personnel conducted careful investigation in grass-roots units by holding heart-to-heart talks and group discussions with cadres and the masses, and collected a great deal of first-hand data. During his visits to more than 20 factories and scientific research units, including a mineral prospecting equipment plant and a weaving technology research institute, Ni Zhifu held comrade-like discussions on problems relating to ideological-political work with the workers and staffs.

Secretary Ni Zhifu and Deputy Secretary Zhang Zaiwang have presided over several work meetings of the municipal CPC Committee to discuss and solve universal problems discovered during the investigation. Suggestions have been made on how to strengthen the work of the municipal CPC Committee following the institution of the system of plant directors assuming full responsibility. The municipal CPC Committee has also adopted initial measures for solving the question heatedly discussed by the masses.

During the investigation the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee discovered that one of the important factors affecting the effectiveness of ideological-political work was bad party work style. Accordingly, the various departments and commissions of the municipal CPC Committee have analyzed the work style of all the leading bodies of the units under their jurisdiction; they have commended good work style, criticized bad ones, and dismissed from their posts a small number of leaders whose work style was rated very bad. Satisfactory solutions have been found for some long-standing problems as a result of the investigation.

114 REPORTED DEAD IN HEILONGJIANG FERRY DISASTER

HK191416 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1334 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Harbin, 19 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The No 423 ferry of the Harbin City Navigation Company was salvaged at about 1500 today after it had sunk in the Songhua Jiang yesterday. In the cabin were 24 bodies. This makes a total of 114 casualties in the accident.

The No 423 ferry embarked from the scenic Taiyang Dao area yesterday afternoon, heading for the southern bank of the river. The accident took place at 1505 near the main channel at the center of the river. The boat was carrying about 180 passengers. Based on an initial investigation, no compatriots from abroad or foreigners were aboard the ferry.

After the accident the leading members of the Heilongjiang Provincial and Harbin City People's Governments hurried to the site of the rescue operations. There are 19 medical units in Harbin taking charge of the emergency rescue operations. It has been learned that by 1700 this afternoon, 60 people had been rescued, but 114 passengers had died. According to a government official, this was one of the worst boating accidents in the history of Harbin.

The salvage and rescue efforts have been stepped up, and the cause of the accident is under investigation.

Li Lian Issues Instructions

SK200100 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, telephoned relevant departments from (Dailing) this morning, calling for conscientiously attending to the rescue work of the sunken ferryboat.

After hearing on the radio that a ferryboat had sunk in the Songhua Jiang of Harbin City, Comrade Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, who is attending the provincial meeting on developing and constructing mountainous areas in (Dailing), gave his full attention to the accident. He immediately telephoned relevant departments to investigate the situation and gave instructions to them. He called on the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government to pay full attention to this accident. He called on Harbin City to establish a leading group to be in charge of the rescue work, to try every means possible to reduce injuries and deaths, and to simultaneously deal with the aftermath work well.

Li Lian also called on relevant departments to conscientiously investigate and find the cause of the accident, to sum up the lessons, to set forth essential safety measures, to make good arrangements for future ferry work, and to ensure the safety of tourists.

Rescue Operations Continue

SK200200 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The No 423 passenger ship that sunk in the Songhua Jiang of Harbin was salvaged at about 1500 this afternoon. Rescue work is urgently being carried out under the instructions of leading comrades of the province and Harbin City. Continuously giving instructions on the rescue work were leading comrades of the province and Harbin City, including Hou Jie, Li Genshen, Zhou Wenhua, He Shoulun, and Gong Benyan.

In the afternoon, leading comrades of the Harbin City CPC Committee and the city government called a conference of the families of the victims and comrades of the units where they worked to explain the situation, to listen to their opinions, and to call on relevant departments to enthusiastically carry out the rescue work. Relevant hospitals, medical aid stations, and epidemic prevention stations under the province and Harbin City continue to organize forces to rush to rescue passengers and to make arrangements for the casualties.

According to statistics compiled at the time station reporters made public the news, 60 people have been rescued and 114 people were killed. The provincial Shipping Bureau, (Daqiao) headquarters, shipping yards, and relevant units spared no efforts in supporting the salvage work.

HEILONGJIANG AREAS STRUGGLE TO COMBAT FLOODING

SK190922 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The broad masses of cadres and the people of the counties in Jiamusi City are vigorously harvesting wheat without being discouraged by the disaster. According to statistics compiled on 13 August, the city harvested 2.16 million mu of wheat, accounting for 73.7 percent of the total acreage of wheat farmland that has to be harvested.

Since the beginning of August, the counties in the city have had continual heavy or torrential rainfall, and the majority of farmland has been waterlogged adversely affecting the wheat harvest this year. In order to minimize the losses caused by the natural disaster, the city has organized 380,000 peasants, cadres, and students, 1,300 combine harvesters, and more than 50,000 motor and animal-drawn vehicles to engage in wheat harvesting.

The fields of Suihua Prefecture have incurred the worst waterlogging because of the continual torrential rainfall and flooding. At present the cadres and the people throughout the prefecture have made all-out efforts to combat the disaster and to rush to deal with an emergency.

Since the beginning of August, the prefecture has had torrential rainfalls on three occasions, and the precipitation has amounted to 189 mm. The upper reaches and the tributaries of the Shule He have flooded, exceeding the water warning levels. According to statistics compiled on 16 August, 6.8 million mu of farmland are inundated, of which 2.3 million mu will not be able to be harvested. About 1,800 villages and 560,000 farm households have been stricken by the disaster. More than 20,000 rooms of households in the counties of Qinggang, Qingan, Suihua, Wangkui, and Lonxi have been inundated, of which more than 3,000 rooms have collapsed. More than 160 animals were washed away. The flooding has also destroyed a number of bridges, piers, fish ponds, dikes, small reservoirs, and pumping stations. Thus, local traffic and telecommunications have been interrupted, seriously damaging the production of industry and agriculture and the people's livelihood throughout the prefecture.

After the flooding began the leading personnel of the prefectural CPC Committee and the prefectural administration office immediately went to the counties of Lanxi, Suihua, Qinggang, Hailun, and Suiling to help these areas work out measures to combat the disaster.

At present, the cadres and the people throughout the prefecture are steady in their morale and have organized forces of 290,000 people in charge of combating the flood and rushing to deal with an emergency.

They have safely rescued the people of more than 30 inundated villages. The civil affairs departments of various cities and counties are making arrangements for the victims' livelihood and are engaging in the work of combating the disaster in order to conduct self-salvation and to strive to minimize the losses caused by the disaster.

Li Lian, Hou Jie Inspect Areas

SK190904 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] A total of 16 cities, counties, and forestry bureaus in Yichun City have been hit by floods. On 17 August, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Hou Jie, governor of the province, made an inspection tour of some areas hit by mountain torrents and sent food to the flood-stricken people by helicopter.

After inspecting some neighborhoods afflicted by floods, leaders of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government affirmed the work done by Yichun City to combat floods and deal with the emergency.

Comrade Li Lian said: Yichun City should give priority to dealing with the emergency, providing disaster relief, and helping the people restore production. This is the overriding task as well as a part of party rectification. Li Lian said: If our major production is afflicted by disasters, we should strive to make up the losses with sideline production. For instance, we should engage in harvesting of minor autumn crops and strive to harvest more mountain products. If a plant or enterprise is hit by the natural disaster, it should strive to maintain production, or try to keep losses at a minimum. The broad masses of party members and cadres should make their personal interests subordinate to the interests of the party and the state, make great efforts to rapidly restore production, and strive to fulfill all tasks and targets assigned by the state. Those good party members and cadres emerging in the course of combating floods and sending relief goods should be commended in a timely manner. Those whose performances are bad should be criticized and educated in a timely manner, and those whose cases are serious should be punished.

In his speech, Governor Hou Jie introduced the provincial flood situation. He called on leaders at all levels to heighten their vigilance and tide over the flood period with solid deeds.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON FAKE GOODS

SK200722 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Eliminate the Social Effects of Pollution"]

[Excerpts] Recently, Harbin City held a rally to destroy those fake and inferior commodities which were discovered and seized recently. This indicates the government's determination to safeguard the interests of consumers and to wage a struggle against those criminals who destroy the socialist economic order. Large numbers of the masses applauded this action.

Viewing the situation of the proceeding period, there have been many kinds of fake and inferior commodities. Among them, some are major commodities such as motor vehicles and TV sets, and some are such minor commodities as medicines, beverages, and children's food. Some of those commodities have come into the province from other places, and some have been locally manufactured. Among those who manufactured and dealt in such commodities, some are individual traders and idle persons without licenses, some are industrial and commercial enterprises, and, worse still, some are government organs and schools. From the macroscopic point of view, it is not strange that there are some unlawful persons in society. We cannot expect all the people in such a large society to abide by the laws.

However, we have every reason to ask all our enterprises, both state- and collective-run enterprises, to abide by party discipline and state law, to follow the socialist morality, and not to indulge in dirty deals, because all enterprises have their party organizations and administrative departments which exercise leadership over enterprises. Ensuring a correct orientation for enterprises in line with party principles and policies and state decrees and regulations is the most important duty of party organizations and administrative departments.

Facts show that these fake and inferior commodities can come out of plants to the sales counter because of the direct or indirect dereliction of duty of some party and government responsible persons. Therefore, in vigorously checking the evil trend of manufacturing and selling fake and inferior commodities, we should not only deal strict blows to those unlawful persons scattered in various places, but also ferret out and punish those unlawful persons inside the industrial and commercial enterprises. When such a case is discovered, not only the persons concerned but also the responsible leaders should be held to account in line with the guidelines of the "open letter" issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. If we do not do this, we will be unable to warn others against following a bad example.

JILIN DISCIPLINE COMMISSION CIRCULAR ON WASTE

SK190152 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a circular on the problem of the provincial Water Conservancy Department, whose comrades engaged in lavish wining and dining and waste during a meeting held last December to appraise and approve the project of the Heishui hydroelectric power station. It called on the various localities, departments, and units to resolutely resist and check such an unhealthy trend.

From 18 to 20 December 1984, the provincial Water Conservancy Department held a meeting at the Heishui hydroelectric power station in Dunhua City to appraise and approve the project. The meeting participants neglected the city's discipline, used public funds to hold banquets and give gifts, and engaged in lavish wining and dining, which resulted in serious extravagance and waste. A total of 10,630.85 yuan of public funds was spent for these purposes. In order to observe the party's discipline, the provincial government and the Yanbian Prefectural CPC Committee applied party and administrative disciplinary sanctions to (Mao Qi), deputy director of the provincial Water Conservancy Department; (Qian Tongxian), deputy secretary of the Dunhua City CPC Committee; and (Wang Changshan), secretary of the party branch of the Dunhua City water resources and power company.

The circular of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission points out: At present, the evil trend of using public funds to give banquets and gifts and to engage in lavish wining and dining is gaining ground in the province. Some departments usually give banquets when they hold a meeting. Investigation teams and work groups were given banquets wherever they went. Many departments and units spent public funds for banquets ranging in cost from several hundred to several thousand yuan, and some even spent more than 10,000 yuan for this purpose. This problem merits our serious attention.

The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission called on all party-member cadres throughout the province, particularly the party-member leading cadres, to play an exemplary role in observing party discipline, take the lead in straightening out party style, and resolutely struggle against such an evil trend. Persons who have refused to enforce orders and prohibitions, and have arbitrarily used public funds to give banquets and gifts resulting in serious extravagance and waste, should be strictly investigated and punished whenever they are discovered.

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C H I N A
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

TAIWAN, U.S. ACCUSED IN JIANG NAN MURDER CASE

OW200253 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Roundup by XINHUA reporters Xue Yongxing and Wang Shengliang: "The Whole Truth of the Jiang Nan Murder Case Has Not Yet Been Revealed"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- Recently, Cui Rongzhi, widow of American writer of Chinese origin Jiang Nan (Liu Yiliang) [Henry Liu], published an article in a Chinese newspaper in the United States in which she once again expressed strong dissatisfaction with the Taiwan judicial organ's sentences imposed on the murderers of Jiang Nan and appealed to U.S. Government and private organizations to continue to investigate the truth of the Jiang Nan murder case.

Cui Rongzhi's article, which was published in MEIZHOU HUAQIAO RIBAO [OVERSEAS CHINESE DAILY in AMERICA] on 9 August, said: Although the Taiwan authorities hastily staged a trial and delivered a verdict in the Jiang Nan murder case, "the whole truth" of the case "has not been unraveled yet." She said: "I believe that the Jiang Nan murder case is still not over yet. It should not end this way."

On 15 October last year, Jiang Nan was shot and killed at his home in Daly City on the outskirts of San Francisco by murderers sent from Taiwan. The consensus of public opinion at home and abroad and all upright people believed that it was a political murder. They demanded that the U.S. Government exert pressure on the Taiwan authorities to earnestly investigate the case and punish the murderers to ensure the safety of Chinese Americans. They also demanded that the Taiwan authorities hand over the murderers to the United States for trial there. To extricate themselves from the passive situation, the Taiwan authorities, while declaring that they "had nothing to do" with the case, launched so-called "mopping-up operations on gangsters" by first arresting and detaining chieftains of the "Bamboo Union Gang," Chen Qili and Wu Dun, in November. Bowing to the evidence, the Taiwan authorities then were compelled to announce that Director Wang Xiling, Deputy Director Hu Yimin, and Deputy Section Chief Chen Humen of Taiwan's "Defense Ministry Intelligence Bureau" would be suspended from their duties for their involvement in the case.

On 9 and 19 April this year, the Taiwan District Court and Taiwan's "Defense Ministry Military Court" hastily directed a "show trial," and, without investigating the truth of the case, sentenced Chen Qili, Wu Dun, and Wang Xiling to life imprisonment for jointly committing murder, and Hu Yimin and Chen Humen to 2 and 1/2 years in prison as accessories to the murder in a vain attempt to deceive the public and hastily wind up the case.

According to reports, the Taiwan judicial authorities failed to call a number of important witnesses and to present evidence in court during the Jiang Nan murder trial. The district court spent only a total of 4 hours on the trial of Chen Qili and Wu Dun, while Wang Xiling, Hu Yimin, and Chen Humen simply did not show up at the military court trial. The consensus of opinion at home and abroad was that such a trial was not convincing. By putting the blame on a number of intelligence personnel, the Taiwan authorities are attempting to conceal the truth.

Upon hearing the outcome of the trial, Jiang Nan's widow, Cui Rongzhi, immediately pointed out that it was not a fair trial. She said: "What is important is not just to deliver a verdict, but to reveal the truth. Many questions, such as the political motives for the murder, remain unanswered." She said that the Taiwan authorities' "show trial" was just for the Americans.

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CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

The U.S. Committee on the Jiang Nan Case issued a statement listing a host of facts showing that the Taiwan authorities were trying to cover up the Jiang Nan case, and appealed to the U.S. FBI to publish the results of its investigation instead of helping Taiwan conceal the truth. The committee urged the U.S. Department of Justice to prosecute all suspects, including some accomplices still in the United States, in order to bring those involved to justice. It also called for duly compensating the victim's bereaved family.

People who uphold justice in U.S. political circles and the mass media also pointed out that the Taiwan authorities failed to touch the key issue in the Jiang Nan murder case during the trial. Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said: Wang Xiling "obviously recruited, trained, and sent the people of the Bamboo Union Gang." The case "has indeed not been clarified yet." An article in the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commented that the sentencing of the criminals involved in the Jiang Nan murder case did not clear up the "clouds of doubt" over the Taiwan authorities.

At the same time, the U.S. House adopted a resolution 387 to 2 on 16 April calling on Taiwan to turn over the accused murderers of Liu Yiliang for trial in the United States. Before the vote, Representative Thomas Lantos, Democrat from California, said: "If the trial is held in Taiwan only, the shadow of covering up the truth will exist for a long time." After the U.S. House adopted the resolution, Taiwan's "Foreign Ministry" and "Justice Ministry" immediately declared that under no circumstances would the criminals involved in the Jiang Nan murder case be handed over to the United States.

It has been more than 10 months since the assassination of Jiang Nan, and the calls for thoroughly investigating the truth and upholding justice have spread from San Francisco to Capitol Hill and the entire world. Jiang Nan was a Chinese American murdered in the United States by people sent from Taiwan. What puzzles people is that the U.S. authorities, who always flaunt the banner against terrorism and for human rights, have so far adopted an obscure and equivocal attitude and failed to take appropriate measures in the case. People have become more and more critical of the U.S. authorities' "attempt to forget this case as quickly as possible." They hold the U.S. authorities responsible for unraveling the truth of the Jiang Nan case.

I. 20 Aug 85

C H I N A
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

W 1

LI HAO TO REPLACE LIANG XIANG AS SHENZHEN MAYOR

HK190532 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondent Chen Yung-ping: "Li Hao Arrived in Shenzhen Yesterday"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 18 Aug -- Li Hao, who has for a long time been rumored to be Shenzhen mayor, arrived in Shenzhen from Guangzhou this afternoon (the 18th) to take office. The circular on his formal appointment will be issued in couple of days. Former Shenzhen Mayor Liang Xiang will continue to work in Shenzhen as secretary of the city CPC Committee but will no longer concurrently be mayor.

Li Hao was formerly deputy secretary-general of the State Council. A native of Dianbai County, Guangdong, he studied in Zhongshan University in Guangzhou City when he was young. He was Gu Mu's secretary and was transferred to the post of deputy secretary-general of the State Council 2 years ago. He has come to the south at this time to be appointed also concurrently a deputy secretary of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee.

After Li Hao's arrival in Shenzhen today, he met respectively Liang Xiang, Zhou Ding, Liu Bo, and other principal responsible persons of Shenzhen City.

It is said that after Li Hao's arrival, the leading group of Shenzhen City will appropriately reorganized.

Zhou Er kang has recently been transferred to be a deputy secretary of Shenzhen City CPC Committee.

To Hold Vice Governor Post

HK200429 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The mayor of Shenzhen, Mr Liang Xiang, is to be replaced by the deputy secretary-general of China's State Council, Mr Li Hao. Mr Li, who made the announcement in the Special Economic Zone yesterday, will also become the deputy governor of Guangdong province. He will take up the appointments next month. The change was predicted by informed sources in Beijing last week. Mr Liang will retain his post as party secretary.

Mr Li arrived in Shenzhen last Sunday and will return to Beijing at the end of the month.

The new mayor is from Dian Bai county in Guangdong and studied at Guangzhou Zhong Shan University. He was secretary to State Councillor Gu Mu and was appointed to his present post two years ago.

The change came two months after China's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, expressed doubts about the success of Shenzhen, which was set up to attract foreign investment and technology. Some Chinese leaders have also claimed that these zones have cost more than they have contributed. However, Western diplomats in Beijing said Mr Liang's replacement should not necessarily be interpreted as punishment. In fact, they said, he could be in line for promotion as he is believed to be close to the Communist Party chief, Mr Hu Yaobang.

China has already announced the creation of a special body to tackle corruption in the economic zones, where problems are believed to have reached alarming levels.

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